RIVER PARISHES TRANSIT AUTHORITY AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

der provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

Release Date 7/21/10

River Parishes Transit Authority As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2009

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River Parishes Transit Authority (RPTA) is presenting the following discussion and analysis in order to provide an overall review of the financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2009. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with RPTA's financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements in order to enhance their understanding of the financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Our financial statements provide these insights into the results of this year's operations:

- Ending net assets were \$559,350. This was the first complete year of operations for RPTA.
- Operating revenues from fare box collections for the year were \$26,577. Operating expenses were \$925,828, resulting in a loss from operations.
- Federal, State and Local grants of \$976,491 adequately covered the loss.
- The final increase in net assets for the year was \$77,240.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual financial report consists of four parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Financial Section, Required Supplementary Information, and Other Supplemental Schedules. The Financial Section also includes notes that explain in more detail some of the information in the financial statements.

The Basic Financial Statements - Comparative Statement of Net Assets, the Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Net Assets and the Comparative Statement of Cash Flows provide both long-term and short-term information about the overall financial status. The Comparative Statement of Net Assets includes all assets and liabilities and provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets) and the obligations to creditors (liabilities). This financial statement reports net assets and how they have changed. Net assets – the difference between assets and liabilities – are one way to measure financial health, or position. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. The Comparative Statement of Net Assets also provides the basis for computing rate of return, evaluating the capital structure and assessing liquidity and financial flexibility.

All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. This statement measures the success of operations over the past year and can be used to determine whether operations have successfully recovered all its costs through user fees and other charges, profitability, and credit worthiness. The final required financial statement is the Comparative Statement of Cash Flows. The primary purpose of this statement is to provide information about cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting

period. This statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting for operations, investing and financing activities and provides answers to such questions as where did the cash come from, what was the cash used for, and what was the change in cash balance during the reporting period.

Our auditor has provided assurance in the Independent Auditor's Report, located immediately following this MD&A, that the Basic Financial Statements are fairly stated. The auditor regarding the Required Supplemental Information and the Other Supplemental Schedules is providing varying degrees of assurance. A user of this report should read the independent auditor's report carefully to ascertain the level of assurance being provided for each of the other parts in the Annual Financial Report.

RPTA utilizes a proprietary fund type — and enterprise fund for reporting. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the enterprise fund is the same as a business-type entity.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Statements of Net Assets includes all of the assets and liabilities and provides information about the nature and amount of investments in resources and the obligations to creditors. This statement provides the basis for evaluating the capital structure and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of RPTA.

To begin our analysis, a condensed summary of the Statement of Net Assets is presented in the table below.

ASSETS	
Current assets	\$ 503,557
Capital assets, net of depreciation	195,048
Total assets	698,605
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	139,255
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	195,048
Unrestricted	 364,302
Total net assets	\$ 559,350

Ending net assets were \$559,350. This was the first complete year of operations for RPTA. Of the total net assets, \$195,048 is not available for use as it is invested in capital assets.

A condensed summary of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets is presented in the table below.

OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 26,577
DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES	
Administrative	53,149
Depreciation	29,545
Operating	843,134
	925,828
Income (Loss) from operations	(899,251)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	976,491
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	77,240
NET ASSETS-Beginning	482,110
NET ASSETS-Ending	\$559,350

Operating revenues from fare box collections for the year were \$26,577. Operating expenses were \$925,828, resulting in a loss from operations. Federal, State and Local grants of \$976,491 adequately covered the loss. The final increase in net assets for the year was \$77,240.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

RPTA adopts a Budget no later than December 30th of each year. The budget remains in effect the entire year unless it is revised. The current year's original budget was adopted and approved at a meeting on December 3, 2008. The original budget was amended and approved at a meeting on November 4, 2009.

A comparison of budget and actual is presented in the table on the next page.

•			Varia	nce
	Actual .	Final Budget	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 26,577	\$ 22,500	\$ 4,077	18.12%
DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES				
Administrative	53,149	58,260	5,111	8.77%
Capital / Depreciation	29,545	145,620	116,075	79.71%
Operating	843,134	853,326	10,192	1.19%
	925,828	1,057,206	131,378	12.43%
Income (Loss) from operations	(899,251)	(1,034,706)		
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	976,491	923,276	53,215	5.76%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	77,240	(111,430)		
NET ASSETS-Beginning	482,110	340,598		
NET ASSETS-Ending	\$559,350	\$ 229,168	330,182	144.08%

The only large variance was in the comparison of the capital outlay/depreciation budget items. RPTA budgets purchases of capital outlay items as an expense in the budget, however, these items (which totaled \$83,081 for the current year) were capitalized and recognized on the balance sheet. Also, depreciation of \$29,545 was recorded in the current year but was not budgeted for.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As mentioned above \$83,081 of assets was capitalized during the year in the following categories:

Computer Hardware	\$4,688
Fareboxes	5,014
Security equipment	7,486
Signal Communications Equip	31,369
Vehicles	31,513
Furniture & Fixtures	3,010
Total Additions	\$83,081

Depreciation expense was recorded in various categories as follows:

Computer Hardware	\$812
Fareboxes	916
Security equipment	624
Signal Communications Equip	2,700
Vehicles	23,992
Furniture & Fixtures	502
•	\$29,545

The beginning net book value of capital assets was \$141,512 with no accumulated depreciation. With the above additions to capital assets the total cost of capital assets is \$224,593. Accumulated depreciation of \$29,545 deducted from the cost resulted in the net book value of capital assets of \$195,048.

Additional detailed information about capital assets is presented in Note 5 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The Board adopted and approved the 2010 Budget at a meeting on December 9, 2009 as summarized below:

OPERATING REVENUES	\$	53,000
DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administrative		66,700
Capital / Depreciation		150,900
Operating	_1,	011,955
	_1,	229,555
Income (Loss) from operations	(1,	176,555)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	1,	177,800
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets		1,245
NET ASSETS-Beginning	_	229,168
NET ASSETS-Ending	\$	230,413

CONTACTING MANAGEMENT

This Annual Financial Report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and creditors with a general overview of our finances and to demonstrate accountability for the money we receive. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact:

Mr. Brent Petit, Chairman PO Box 2444 LaPlace, LA 70069-2444 985-851-2900

FINANCIAL SECTION



STAGNI & COMPANY, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & CONSULTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board Members of the River Parish Transit Authority

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 which collectively comprise the River Parish Transit Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the River Parish Transit Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall basic financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the River Parish Transit Authority as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

MEMBERS: AICPA * LCPA

To the Commissioners of the River Parish Transit Authority Page 2

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated May 25, 2010, on our consideration of the River Parish Transit Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Stagni & Company

Thibodaux, Louisiana May 25, 2010

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2009

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,245
Due from other governments		502,312
Capital assets, net of depreciation		195,048_
Total assets		698,605
LIABILITIES	,	
Accounts payable		139,255_
Total liabilities		139,255
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets		195,048
Unrestricted		364,302
Total net assets	\$	559,350

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

OPERATING REVENUES	
Farebox Revenues	\$ 26,577
DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES Administrative:	
Audit	5,840
Communications	1,114
Marketing & Advertising	4,889
Professional Services	37,060
Travel	1,530
Other	2,716
Total administrative	53,149
Depreciation	29,545
Operating:	20,010
Fuel	770
Licensing & Registration	26
Other	1,617
Purchased Transportation Services	840,721
Total operating	843,134
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TOTAL DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES	925,828
Income (Loss) from operations	(899,251)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Government Grants:	
Federal	343,644
State	460,689
Local	178,143
General Government	(5,985)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	976,491
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	77,240
NET ASSETS	•
Beginning of year	482,110
Ending of year	\$ 559,350
<u> </u>	

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2009

Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers	\$	26,5	577
Cash paid to suppliers and vendors	(1,1	98,1	50)
Net cash used in operating activities			73)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•		•
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Operating subsidies received from other governments	8	93,€	84
General Government - other	 	(5,9	385)
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	 8	87,£	899
Cash flows from capital and related financing activites:			
Acqusition and construction of capital assets	(•	081)
Cash received from other governments	 	88,7	
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	 		711
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			<u>163)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	 2	79,4	
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$ 	1,2	245
Reconciliation of income (loss) from operations to net cash used in operating activities:			
Income (Loss) from operations	(8	399,2	251)
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from operations to net			
cash provided (used) in operating activities:			
Depreciation		29,5	545
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable	(4	27,3	312)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	1	25,4	145
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$ (1,1	71,5	573)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

River Parishes Transit Authority (RPTA) was created pursuant to Louisiana Revised Statute 48:1601 et seq. as a political subdivision of the state comprising all of the territory in the parishes of St. Charles, St. James, and St. John the Baptist. The purpose for which the authority is created is to plan, design, lease (as lessee), purchase, acquire, hold, own, construct, improve, have an equity in, finance, maintain, and administer a transit system within the area, to operate same or contract therefore, and to lease (as lessor) same for operation by private parties. The board of commissioners is composed of seven members whose appointments and terms of office is set forth in LRS 48:1604.

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the RPTA conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The following is a summary of certain significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The RPTA is a stand-alone entity as defined by GASB 14, The Financial Reporting Entity. The RPTA is neither fiscally dependent on any other local government nor does it provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on any other government. No other potential component units meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial statements.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The basic financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization, are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The RPTA has no government or fiduciary funds. The RPTA uses fund accounting to report its financial position and results of operations. The accounts are organized into a single proprietary fund. The enterprise fund (a proprietary fund) is used to account for operations (a) that are operated in a manner similar to private business where the intent of the governing body is that the cost (expense, including deprecation) of providing goods and services to the general public is financed or recovered primarily through user charges or

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

(b) where the governing body has decided that the periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and/or changes in net assets is appropriate for capital maintenance.

The RPTA applies all applicable FASB pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989 in accounting for its operations unless those pronouncements conflict or contradict GASB pronouncements.

C. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost. Depreciation is charged to expense over the estimated useful lives of the assets once placed in service. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

All capital assets, other than land, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

CATEGORY	LIFE
BUILDINGS	20 YEARS
FURNITURE AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	3-10 YEARS
BUSES AND EQUIPMENT	3-12 YEARS

D. Federal, State and Local Grants

Federal, state and local grants are made available for the acquisition of public transit facilities, planning studies, buses and other transit equipment, and lease maintenance services. Unrestricted operating grants and grants restricted as to purpose, but not contingent on the actual expenditures of funds, are recognized at that point in time when the right to the funds becomes irrevocable. Where the expenditure of funds is the prime factor for determining the eligibility for the grant proceeds, the grant is recognized at the time when the expense is incurred.

E. Cash Flows

For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include investments with a maturity of less than one year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

In accordance with Revised Statutes and under authority granted to the Board of Commissioners, an annual budget of revenue, expenses and capital expenditures is prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The budget is adopted by resolution of the Board of Commissioners after public hearings are conducted and public input is received. The RPTA, operating as an enterprise fund, utilizes the budget and related budgetary accounting to assure that: (1) service objectives are attained; (2) expenditures are properly controlled; and (3) adequate resources will be available to finance current operations, repay long-term liabilities and meet capital outlay requirements. A budget presentation is not required and has not been included in the financial statements.

G. Claims and Judgments

The RPTA provides for losses resulting from claims and judgments, including anticipated incremental costs. A liability for such losses is reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Actual losses may differ significantly from estimates.

H. Federal Grants

Federal grants are made available to RPTA for the acquisition of public transit facilities, buses and other transit equipment. Unrestricted operating grants and grants restricted as to purpose, but not contingent on the actual expenditures of funds, are recognized at the point in time when the right to the funds becomes irrevocable. Where the expenditure of funds is the prime factor for determining the eligibility for the grant proceeds, the revenue is recognized at the time when the expense is incurred.

I. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenditures, and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

J. Operating vs. Non-Operating Revenue

RPTA recognizes rider fares, contracted fare services and advertising revenue as operating. All other revenues, including federal state, and local grants, and operating subsidies are recognized as non-operating.

Note 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Demand (deposits, interest bearing demand deposits and certificates of deposit) are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value. At December 31, 2009, the carrying amount was \$1,245 and the bank balance of deposits was \$92,003.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in an event of a bank failure, deposits may not be returned to it. Under state law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposits insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank.

The market values of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance (FDIC) must at all time equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. These securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties.

For the year ended December 31, 2009 none of the bank balance is considered subject to custodial credit risk. The collateral must be held at the pledging bank's trust department or other bank, acting as the pledging bank's agent, in RPTA's name.

Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized under the provisions of GASB Statement 3, R.S. 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified by the entity that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Note 3

DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The amount due from other governments consists of:

DUE FROM	2009
Fare revenue	\$ 1,439
Federal Transit Authority	96,355
LA DOTD Public Transit	326,472
Local Parish Grants	78,046
TOTAL	\$502,312

Note 4

COMPENSATION OF BOARD MEMBERS

The following amounts were paid for per diems for the year to:

Board Member:	2009
Ms. Helen Banquer	\$ 480
Mr. Robert Boudreaux, Jr.	560
Ms. Cindi Clarke	560
Mr. Authur Harper, Jr.	520
Mr. Brent Petit	360
	\$2,480

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Note 5 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets and depreciation activity for the year is as follows:

	Balance		Additions		Deletions		Balance	
COST	12/31/2008						12/31/2009	
Computer Hardware	\$	_	\$	4,688	\$	-	\$	4,688
Fareboxes		-		5,014				5,014
Security equipment		•		7,486				7,486
Signal Communications Equip		-		31,369				31,369
Vehicles		141,512		31,513		-		173,025
Furniture & Fixtures				3,010				3,010
Total cost of depreciable assets	\$	141,512	\$	83,081	\$	-	\$_	224,593
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	N							•
Computer Hardware	-	_	\$	812	\$	-	\$	812
Fareboxes		-		916				916
Security equipment		-		624				624
Signal Communications Equip		-		2,700				2,700
Vehicles		-		23,992				23,992
Furniture & Fixtures		.		502				502
Total accumulated depreciation	\$		\$	29,545	\$	-	\$	29,545
Net depreciable assets	\$	141,512	3		_		\$	195,048

Depreciation expense for the year was \$83,081.

Note 6 CONTINGENCIES AND GRANT COMMITMENTS

The RPTA receives financial assistance directly from Federal agencies, which is subject to audit and final acceptance by these agencies. In the opinion of management, amounts that might be subject to disallowance upon final audit, if any, would not have a material effect on the financial position.

The RPTA is committed to funding local matching requirements under grants for which a contractual obligation existed at the end of each year.

Note 7 RISK MANAGEMENT

RPTA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. To protect against these risks, RPTA has purchased commercial or other insurance for the losses to which it is exposed.





STAGNI & COMPANY, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & CONSULTANTS

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board Members of River Parish Transit Authority

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities of the River Parish Transit Authority as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 25, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered River Parish Transit Authority's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the internal control.

To the Board of Commissioners River Parish Transit Authority Page 2

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended for the information and use of management, the Board of Commissioners, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Stagni & Company

Thibodaux, LA May 25, 2010

River Parish Transit Authority SCHEDULE OF CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities of the River Parish Transit Authority, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated May 25, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards and the standards generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Reports

The opinion issued on the basic financial statements was unqualified.

	•					
a. Report on Internal Control and Compliance Material to the	Financial Statements					
Internal Control						
Material Weaknesses	□ Yes X No					
Significant Deficiencies	□ Yes X No					
Compliance	• •					
Compliance Material to Financial Statements	☐ Yes ☐ X No					
b. Federal Awards						
Internal Control Material Weaknesses Yes No Signification Significa]□□□ Qualified					
.510(a)?	🗆 Yes 🗀 No					
c. Identification of Major Programs:						
CFDA Number (s) Na	me of Federal Program (or Cluster)					
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs:						
Is the auditee a 'low-risk' auditee, as defined by OMB Circular A-133? ☐ Yes ☐ No						
Section II Financial Statement Findings						
NONE						

Section III Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs
NONE